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EXAMINER	
SHAPIRO, LEONID	
ART UNIT	**PAPER NUMBER**
2629	

DATE MAILED: 08/15/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/746,506	WIEBE ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Leonid Shapiro	2629	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears n the cover sheet with th correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE ____ MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *13 June 2006*.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-21,31-40,50 and 53-57* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-21,31-40,50,53-57* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: _____.

Claim Objections

1. Claim 57 is objected to because of the following informalities: Claim 57 is dependent on claim 57.

Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

> A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –
>
> (e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

2. Claims 1, 7-12, 15-21, 31-32, 37-40, 50, 53, 55-57 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Hecht (US Patent No. 6,594,406 B1). Patent No. 5,784,485).

As to claim 1, Hecht teaches a global information management system (See from Col. 9, Line 66 to Col. 10, Line 7), comprising: at least one base (See Fig. 1, items 21-25, in description See Col. 4, Lines 23-47); a position-coding pattern which codes absolute coordinates of a total set of positions (glyph address carpet in Hecht reference) (See Fig. 15, items AL1-ALn, Col. 9, Lines 37-40), wherein one or more subsets of position-coding pattern provided on base (See Figs. 2-8, items X, Y, Z, in description See Col. 4, Lines 48-54), wherein the total set of positions coded by the position-coded

pattern (See Fig. 15, items AL1-ALn, 105-111, Col. 9, Lines 37-40. Please, note here, Hecht defines position-coded pattern as glyph address carpet) specifies unique positions on an area (See Fig. 15, items 85-91, 105-111, Col. 9, Lines 2-8,18-42 and 62-65) greater than area of any practically useable base (See Fig. 15, item AL1, Col. 9, Lines 36-37. Please, note here, the practical usable base is equivalent to two-dimensional address space), wherein at least two unique regions are arbitrarily definable within the position-coding pattern (See Fig. 15, items 88-89, 108-109, Col. 9, Lines 18-42), each of which dedicated to a predetermined information management (See Fig. 42, items 3246, 3240, 3236, 3244, in description See Col. 26, Lines 50-60); processing circuitry which carries out management of information recorded from base and represented by the absolute coordinates of at least one-position coded by subset, in dependence upon a region affiliation of at least one position (See Figs. 17, 34, items 1722, 1716, 1718, 1732, 3410, 3412, 3414, in description See Col. 10, Lines 49-56 and Col. 20, Lines 43-54).

As to claim 12, Hecht teaches an information management system (See from Col. 9, Line 66 to Col. 10, Line 7), comprising: at least one base (See Fig. 1, items 21-25, in description See Col. 4, Lines 23-47); a position-coding pattern representing a total set of absolute positions (glyph address carpet in Hecht reference, See Fig. 15, items AL1-ALn, Col. 9, Lines 37-40), wherein one or more subsets of position coding pattern provided on base (See Figs. 2-8, items X, Y, Z, in description See Col. 4, Lines 48-54), wherein the total set of positions coded by the position-coded pattern (See Fig. 15, items AL1-ALn, 105-111, Col. 9, Lines 37-40. Please, note here, Hecht defines position-

coded pattern as glyph address carpet) specifies unique positions on an area (See Fig. 15, items 85-91, 105-111, Col. 9, Lines 2-8,18-42 and 62-65) greater than area of any practically useable base (See Fig. 15, item AL1, Col. 9, Lines 36-37. Please, note here, the practical usable base is equivalent to two-dimensional address space); wherein at least two regions are arbitrarily definable within the position-coding pattern (See Fig. 15, items 88-89, 108-109, Col. 9, Lines 18-42), each of which dedicated to predetermined management of digitally represented information, which is associated with at least one absolute position, so that the management of information is carried out dependent upon the region affiliation of at least one absolute position associated with information (See Figs. 1 and 42, items 25, 3246, 3240, 3236, 3244, in description See Col. 26, Lines 50-60).

As to claim 31,Hecht teaches a method of management of information (See from Col. 9, Line 66 to Col. 10, Line 7) which is represented by absolute coordinates and which is recorded from a base provided with one or more subsets of position-coding pattern (See Figs. 2-8, items X, Y, Z, in description See Col. 4, Lines 48-54), comprising: defining at least two unique regions of the position-coding pattern (See Fig. 15, items 88-89, 108-109, Col. 9, Lines 18-42), wherein the total set of positions coded by the position-coded pattern (See Fig. 15, items AL1-ALn, 105-111, Col. 9, Lines 37-40. Please, note here, Hecht defines position-coded pattern as glyph address carpet) specifies unique positions on an area (See Fig. 15, items 85-91, 105-111, Col. 9, Lines 2-8,18-42 and 62-65) greater than area of any practically useable base (See Fig. 15, item AL1, Col. 9, Lines 36-37. Please, note here, the practical usable base is equivalent

to two-dimensional address space); dedicating each of regions to predetermined information management (See Fig. 42, items 3246, 3244, in description See Col. 26, Lines 50-60); managing information which is represented by the absolute coordinates of at least one position upon the region affiliation of at least one position (See Fig. 42, items 3246, 3240, 3236, 3244, in description See Col. 26, Lines 50-60).

As to claim 37, Hecht teaches a method of management (See from Col. 9, Line 66 to Col. 10, Line 7) of digitally represented information which is associated with at least one absolute position and which is recorded from a base provided with one or more subsets of position-coding pattern (See Figs. 9, 15 and 42, items 85-91, 105-11, 117, 4210, 4212, 4214, 4216, in description See Col. 9, Lines 18-42 and Col. 26, Lines 50-60); wherein the total set of positions coded by the position-coded pattern (See Fig. 15, items AL1-ALn, 105-111, Col. 9, Lines 37-40. Please, note here, Hecht defines position-coded pattern as glyph address carpet) specifies unique positions on an area (See Fig. 15, items 85-91, 105-111, Col. 9, Lines 2-8,18-42 and 62-65) greater than area of any practically useable base (See Fig. 15, item AL1, Col. 9, Lines 36-37. Please, note here, the practical usable base is equivalent to two-dimensional address space), wherein the position-coding pattern is arbitrarily subdividable into at least two regions (See Fig. 42, items 3246, 3240, 3236, 3244, in description See Col. 26, Lines 50-60 and Col. 20, Lines 43-54), method comprising: determining whether at least one absolute position, which is associated with information (glyph address carpet in Hecht reference), is situated within one of regions (See Figs. 9, 15 and 42, items 85-91, 105-11, 117, 4210, 4212, 4214, 4216, in description See Col. 9, Lines 18-42 and Col. 26,

Lines 50-60); managing information in a predetermined way dependent upon which region at least one absolute position belongs (See Fig. 42, items 3246, 3240, 3236, 3244, in description See Col. 26, Lines 50-60 and Col. 20, Lines 43-54).

As to claim 50, Hecht teaches a method of using a position-coding pattern for control of management of information (See from Col. 9, Line 66 to Col. 10, Line 7), comprising: providing a product with at least one subset of the position-coding pattern (See Figs. 2-8, items X, Y, Z, in description See Col. 4, Lines 48-54); dividing the position-coding pattern into regions, position-coding pattern representing a large number of positions coded by the position-coding pattern (See Figs. 9, 15 and 42, items 85-91, 105-11, 117, 4210, 4212, 4214, 4216, in description See Col. 9, Lines 18-42 and Col. 26, Lines 50-60), wherein the total set of positions coded by the position-coded pattern (See Fig. 15, items AL1-ALn, 105-111, Col. 9, Lines 37-40. Please, note here, Hecht defines position-coded pattern as glyph address carpet) specifies unique positions on an area (See Fig. 15, items 85-91, 105-111, Col. 9, Lines 2-8,18-42 and 62-65) greater than area of any practically useable base (See Fig. 15, item AL1, Col. 9, Lines 36-37. Please, note here, the practical usable base is equivalent to two-dimensional address space); and associating each region with the rule for how the information which contains coordinate for at least one position within this region is to be managed (See Figs. 9, 15 and 42, items 85-91, 105-11, 117, 4210, 4212, 4214, 4216, in description See Col. 9, Lines 18-42, Col. 26, Lines 50-60 and Col. 22, Lines 59-63).

As to claim 53, Hecht teaches an information management system (See from Col. 9, Line 66 to Col. 10, Line 7), comprising: at least one base (See Fig. 1, items 21-

25, in description See Col. 4, Lines 23-47); a position-coding pattern which codes absolute coordinates of a total set of positions (glyph address carpet in Hecht reference, See Fig. 15, items AL1-ALn, Col. 9, Lines 37-40), wherein one or more subsets of position coding pattern provided on base (See Figs. 2-8, items X, Y, Z, in description See Col. 4, Lines 48-54), and wherein the total set of positions coded by the position-coded pattern (See Fig. 15, items AL1-ALn, 105-111, Col. 9, Lines 37-40. Please, note here, Hecht defines position-coded pattern as glyph address carpet) specifies unique positions on an area (See Fig. 15, items 85-91, 105-111, Col. 9, Lines 2-8,18-42 and 62-65) greater than area of any practically useable base (See Fig. 15, item AL1, Col. 9, Lines 36-37. Please, note here, the practical usable base is equivalent to two-dimensional address space); and processing circuitry which provides management of information recorded from base and represented by the absolute coordinates of at least one position coded by one or more subsets provided on the base (See Figs. 17, 34, items 1722, 1716, 1718, 1732, 3410, 3412, 3414, in description See Col. 10, Lines 49-56 and Col. 20, Lines 43-54).

As to claims 7-8, 15-16, Hecht teaches to store information about division of the position-coding pattern into regions and about owner of at least one of regions (See Figs. 17, 34, 42, items 1716, 3214, 3218, in description See Col. 21, Lines 50-60).

As to claims 9-10, 17-19, Hecht teaches at least one user unit to record absolute coordinates from base, which represent graphical information which was written using the user unit (See Figs. 1-3, 34, items 25, 3410, 3418, in description See Col. 20, Lines 43-54).

As to claims 11, 21, Hecht teaches the position-coding pattern is capable of being arbitrary subdivided, with respect to the shape or/or size of regions (see Figs. 15 and 42, items 4212, 3214, in description see Col. 26, Lines 50-60).

As to claim 20, Hecht teaches marks which are arranged with a displacement from their nominal position (See fig. 1, items 21-25, in description See Col. 4, Lines 39-41).

As to claim 32, Hecht teaches giving a party the sole right to use a part of position-coding pattern, part coding at least one position of position-coding pattern (See Figs. 17, 34, 42, items 1716, 3214, 3218, in description See Col. 21, Lines 50-60).

As to claims 38-40,Hecht teaches to determine the absolute position of the hand-held device during movement with information comprises graph of the movement and character interpretation (See Fig. 34, items 3414, in description See Col. 20, Lines 45-55 and Col. 21, Lines 15-35).

As to claim 55, Hecht teaches two or more non-continuous subsets of the position-coding pattern are provided on the base (See Fig. 9, items 51-52, from Col. 7, Line 62 to Col. 8, Line 10 and Fig. 15, items 88-89, Col. 9, Lines 19-24).

As to claim 56, Hecht teaches the position-coding pattern codes a continuous set of positions in a two dimensional coordinate system (See Fig. 9, items 52-53, from Col. 7, Line 62 to Col. 8, Line 10).

As to claim 57, Hecht teaches the position-coding pattern codes a plurality of pairs of absolute coordinates (See Fig.13, items AL1-ALn, from Co. 8, Line 60 to Col. 9, Line 8).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 4-6, 14, 54 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hecht.

As to claims 5-6, Hecht does not teach at least one command region and at least one message recording region, which is dedicated to digital recording of a sequence of positions, positions forming message information.

Hecht teaches that computer can be programmed to respond to individual or combination graphic entity selections to perform corresponding functions performable by computer (See Figs. 17, item1712, in description See Col. 17, Lines 57-62 and Col. 22, Lines 59-63).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention that computer can be programmed to respond to individual or combination graphic entity selections to perform corresponding functions performable by computer in Hecht apparatus including command and message recording region in order to utilize multi-level image capture and context identification (See from Col. 2, Line 66 to Col. 2, Line 1).

As to claims 4, 14, Hecht does not teach one of the operations to store information, to send information and to convert information.

Hecht teaches that any command that open a file associated with icon located by coordinates and that any operation can be performed by association with coordinates or range of coordinates (See Figs. 17, item1712, in description See Col. 17, Lines 57-62 and Col. 22, Lines 59-63).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to associate any command that open a file associated with icon located by coordinates and that any operation can be performed by association with coordinates or range of coordinates in Hecht apparatus including store, convert and send commands in order to utilize multi-level image capture and context identification (See from Col. 2, Line 66 to Col. 2, Line 1).

As to claim 54, Hecht teaches that address space A can take any size, depending on value of n, which is limited by application (See Fig. 9, items A1-An, from Col. 7, Line 63 to Col 8, Line 10.

Hecht do not explicitly show the position-coding pattern codes positions corresponding to a surface of 4,6 million square km.

It generally considered to be within the ordinary skill in the art to adjust, vary, select or optimize the numerical parameters or values of any system absent of showing criticality of in a particular recited value. Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to interchange value of surface of the position-coding pattern.

Such a limitation would have been considered as obvious variation on the matter of selection of the size of the surface, which defines by the application (See Col. 8, Lines 1-4 in the Hecht).

4. Claims 2, 33 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hecht as aforementioned in claims 1, 31 in view of Shiigi (US Patent No. 6,304,898 B1).

Hecht does not show position surface forming message information.

Shiigi teaches handwritten message information on graphical capture area set up by the drawing editor (See Fig. 1B, item 211, in description See Col. 4, lines 43-54).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to associate position surface with graphical capture area space as shown by Shiigi in Hecht apparatus in order to utilize multi-level image capture and context identification (See from Col. 2, Line 66 to Col. 2, Line 1).

5. Claims 3, 13, 34-36 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hecht as aforementioned in claims 1, 12, 31 in view of Morgan (US Patent No. 5,428,805).

Hecht does not show of the position-coding pattern, so that detection of the absolute coordinates for position within command region results in initiation of operation.

Morgan teaches undo and train commands in the title area (See Fig. 3, item 12, in description See Col. 19, lines 50-54).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to associate the position surface the absolute coordinates for position within command region results in initiation of operation by Morgan in Hecht apparatus in order to utilize multi-level image capture and context identification (See from Col. 2, Line 66 to Col. 2, Line 1 in the Morgan reference).

Response to Arguments.

6. Applicant's arguments filed on 06.13.06 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive:

On page 3, 2nd paragraph of Remarks Applicant's stated that Hecht discloses in col. 4, lines 28-31, suitably, the glyphs 22 and 23 are printed by a printer (not shown) operating at 300 d.p.i.- 600 d.p.i. to write 4 pixel x 4 pixel or 7 pixel x 7 pixel representations of the glyphs 22 and 23 on regularly spaced center. Hecht further discloses that each address code sequence is a fifteen-bit sequence (col. 13, lines 44-45). As such, the coding scheme of Hecht is too inefficient to anticipate claim 1, as, to the best of applicants knowledge, the largest area Hecht discloses may be approximately 64 feet x 64 feet, which is not greater than any practicably useable base, as required by the claim. However, above mentioned calculations related to the print, which is two-dimensional. Hecht teaches the total set of positions coded by the position-coded pattern is N-dimensional image domain address spaces (See Fig. 15, items AL1-ALn, 105-111, Col. 9, Lines 37-40). Please, note here, Hecht defines position-coded pattern as glyph address carpet which specifies unique positions on an area (See Fig.

15, items 85-91, 105-111, Col. 9, Lines 2-8,18-42 and 62-65) greater than area of any practically useable base (See Fig. 15, item AL1, Col. 9, Lines 36-37). Please, note here, the practical usable base is equivalent to two-dimensional address space.

Conclusion

THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Telephone inquire

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Leonid Shapiro whose telephone number is 571-272-7683. The examiner can normally be reached on 8 a.m. to 5 p.m..

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Richard Hjerpe can be reached on 571-272-7691. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

LS
08.08.06